NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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KO NOTICE takes of auconymous correspondence. We do not

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-Italian Ors NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - Equipment Perform

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-WISTER'S TALE-COSSIS

MODERT BOY. NEW BOWRRY THRATER, Bowery.-Singe of Pat-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - Day and Broadway - Day and Broadway - Laviso Outcom-tree to.

BRYANTS' MINSTREES, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.-Bunganess, Songs, Dances, Ac. Chaw Roast Beer

NISLO'S SALOON, Broadway.-Hooler & Campbell's Instruce-Dynamical Fromt Spence-Rettiened Califor-NATIONAL THEATER, Chatham street -Smarter LAN

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. - 10355 ---

New York, Monday, September 10, 1860

MARIE POR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition The mail steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will leave this port to morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall. The matis for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The NEW YORK WERELY HERALD-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous master, will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the paoraing. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as por

We publish this morning additional particulars In regard to the loss of the steamer Lady Elgin on Lake Michigan, on Saturday morning, with a corrected list of the passengers saved, and the names of the persons on board of her at the time of the calamity, and who are supposed to have been lost. We also give the statement of the clerk of the boat. which will be found interesting. It is ascertained that between three hundred and four hundred pernons lost their lives by this sad disaster.

News received from Mexico by way of New Orleans confirms the reported defeat of Miramon at Lagos by Degollado on the 19th of August. The fight is represented to have been a most obstinate one, having lasted five days. Finally, Miramon was obliged to fly with his cavalry, leaving his ar tillery and a number of prisoners in the hands of Degollado. The liberals suffered very severely, and the victory can by no means be considered complete. Gen. Uraga had escaped and joined his former command under Ogazon, who was invest log Guadalajara, where Woll still holds out. The liberals, to the number of 18,000 men, were concentrating in the valley with the intention of marching on the capital. The clergy refuse the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1858, and were leaving the country. Churches are shut up in all directions. On the other hand, Durango has been retaken from the liberals by Cajen, who repeated his Prightful atrocities in that unfortunate town. Gov. Vidaurri's troubles are not over. It is said that the revolutionists in New Leon are aided by money and arms from merchants in Tamanlipas. On his return to Monterey he levied a tax on foreign merchants, giving them five days to pay or leave the place. They chose the latter alternative. It is said he has gone to Vera Cruz to prefer charges against Gen. Degollado. Commander-in-Chief of the liberal army. Cholera has broken out at Victoria. Gen. Zuloaga is taking his case in the State of Agues Callentes. The prospect of a war with Spain was causing a great deal of uneasiness.

An account of the reception of Mr. Seward at Kalamazoo on Saturday morning, with a report of his remarks on the occasion, are given in our

The Prince of Wales remained in Toronto vesterday, but it will be seen by our despatch that the Orange difficulties have been revived, and it is cloubtful whether the programme laid down for that city will be carried out. Yesterday there was much excitement around the Orange arch, which is the cause of the difficulty, and the devices and inscriptions most repugnant to the Catholic were raised upon it. The Duke of Newcastle and the Governor General, while returning from a walk last evening, were assailed by a mob with the most opprobrious epithets, and finally personally assaulted. A letter from the Duke of Newcastle, giving his reasons for the advice he has thought proper to give the Prince, is given in our despatch.

We have a letter from our correspondent at Great Sait Lake, dated August 17, but it comes nothing of importance. The excitement canad by the presence of the army has settled down, and universal dulness prevails among the Saints. Mr. Hooper, the delegate from the Territory, reached home on

the 13th of August.

We give in our columns this morning some in teresting details of the news from Europe, brought by the steamships America and Prince Albert. main points of the news have already been referred to in this column.

After the usual summer vacation Grace church was yesterday opened for divine service. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, delivered a very inberesting and eloquent sermon on the occasion.

The attendance was small. The value of goods, wares and merchandlee imported into Boston during the month of August, em \$4.151.180. The value of exports for the same

period was \$1,945.535. The sales of cotton on Saturday embraced about 1,000 bales, cleaning without change in prices. There was a pause in the excitement agrarding breaktuffs, with less speculative and expect demand, while the principal sales were made to the domestic trade. Wheat opened with with a fair degree of activity, but as the day advanced the market grew tame, and closed heavy, especially for commons qualities. Core participated in the pre-waying apathy of the trade, and with fair sales, closed turn of the market in favor of purchasers.

thibited rather more firmness, with mice of new : \$19 62% and new prime at \$14 15 a \$14 25, and for clear mess. Super was steady, with sales of coo hide, and 2,500 house. A public sale of Rio as held. The catalogue comprised about 2,000, common qualities, of which about 2,400 bags at 10s a 107gc., average 15.40c., which was end a decline of about 540 a 540. Freight cogagewere moderate. To Liverpool wheat in ship's was engaged at 180, a 185gt., and floor at da., and in, by steamer, at 60s. A British ship was charterlangue to load with wheat, at 144, in ship's lags,

The Reign of Terror-The Daty of New York.

Three republican manifestoes, from recog nized leaders of the party, have just made their appearance, and are highly instructive. These manifestoes, which fairly represent the rank and file of the party, are a recent speech of W. H. Seward, an editorial article from the New York Times, and another from the New York Tribune, the leading newspaper organs of the republicans, as Seward is their foremost statesman, their prophet, priest and

These deliberate expressions of sentiment are the programme of the drama by the author himself, and by the chief actors, who have their parts already assigned to them. The performance is to be a reign of terror. It has been carried already into the South. The Times calls it "terrorism in Texas," and the Tribune describes it as "Texas in terror." The Times says:- "As long as slavery exists, and wherever it exists, there will be designing and indefatigable abolitionists, and suspicious and excitable masters, and a social organization which can only be saved by fits of anarchy and bloodshed and mob law every four years is not worth saving." The foregone conclusion is, of course, to get rid of what is not worth saving. The Tribune, with characteristic boldness, speaks out more plainly. It says:-"There is one state of soclety-one state of suppressed war-which, when it breaks out into open hostility, may bring with it consequences with which no other warfare is ever followed." What the suppressed war is, which is to break out into open hostility, another part of the article leaves no doubt. "It is dangerous," adds the Tribune, "playing with such an edged tool as a servile insurrection. * * They would then find, too late, that they have really kindled a consuming fire which they cannot so easily extinguish, and raised hands by thousands which will not wait for arms to commence the cruel and frightful work of a servile war." There is no mistaking such language as this, nor the following from the same pen:-"Slaves, who may to-night, acting with one common purpose, carrying out a long cherished design, under the lead of those among them who are most intelligent, most cunning, and also most cruel, wreak their long sent up vengeance on mortal

All this is only in perfect unison with the key note in the speech of Mr. Seward, who declares that his policy is not to prevent the extension of slavery in the Territories, but to "decrease and diminish it in all the States," till, in the words of Lincoln at Springfield, he has accomplished its "ultimate extinction." "This," says Mr. Seward, "is the whole question. If I am wrong, then I am egregiously wrong." Here is a straightforward declaration of principles and policy, and we regret to say it is not yet met on the other side by a corresponding boldness. Mr. Seward shows in his speech that the South will be an easy prey of the republican party, when they get into power; that the Southern States are in such a condition that a handful of men can, at any time, raise a domestic insurrection which cannot be quenched; and that at this moment every Southern State, as well as Texas now, and Virginia last fall, is in terror of an approaching bloody revolution. In the same strain sing the Tribune and the Times. It is the very burden of their song. In the exaltation of anticipated victory in the Presidential election, they already exult over the South as a prostrate foe, and tell it that it may as well quietly submit to its doom, and surrender to destruction itself and its institution, which it

Nor is the means left doubtful by which this devoutly wished for consummation is to be attained. In Helper's book, endorsed by all the republican members of Congress, including Mr. Seward, the reign of terror, the torch of the incendiary, fire and sword, a service insurrection of the blacks, headed by the non-slaveholding Southern whites, reinforced by Northern hordes, is held out as the only alternative to the planters in the event of their refusing to submit peacefully to be despoiled. The mode of doing the business without bloodshed is unfolded in the work of Spooner, the other great handbook of republicanism. Its plan is to free the Southern slaves by habeas corpus, supported by the whole power of the army and navy; and if the army and navy will not do their duty, then, as Mr. Seward Intimates, they must be abolished, and their place supplied by the republican militia of the North and the Wide Awakes—a military organization within the republican party, who are fully in the secret of the political leaders, and who wear uniform and drill at present with a torch, for which a musket is to be substituted hereafter, when they march to Washington to enforce the inauguration of the republican President, and perform other ser vice for which it seems the regular troops cannot be trusted. Mr. Seward says be considers it his "duty as a patriot" to refuse " to wring money from the freemen of the United States to sustain the army and navy, which are now, in

their very influence, corrupting public virtue." Here, then, is a full developement of the idea of "the irrepressible conflict" against slave isbor wherever it exists, which was proclaimed two years ago both by Seward and Lincoln; and let no moderate conservative republican who is only wanted by the revolutionists to swell their vote, but is really despised by them, lay the flattering unction to his soul that the design of the party is to prevent the extension of slavery in the Territories, where nature. the law of population, and the constitution of the United States, will always settle the question without any interference of Congress or the federal executive, and even in despite of

their interference. No, the real design is arowed by Spooner and Helper, by the republican members of Congress who have endorsed the latter, by Seward and Lincoln, by the Tribune, and by all the leading orators and organs of the party-those who have the control of its destiny, and against whom the voices of a few conservative men clinging to the party would be like whistling against a northwester. The true place for all such men is with the other conservative elements, where they will feel their natural weight and do good service. The danger is imminent and great. Before it is too late let them come out from a desperate revolutionary party, whose course they cannot control, though responsible for its acts. The

and republicanism, with its programme of revolution, extinction of slavery, servile insurrec tion and civil war, is for all conservative men to sustain the Union ticket in this State. Defeated here. Lincoln is defeated everywhere and the Empire State, holding the balance of power between the North and the South, will give its great casting vote for peace, for the inof the constitution-the Magna Charta of our liberties, for which no man who is not willing to lay down his life is worthy of the name of American citizen.

A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. - During the progress of the present Presidential campaign we have frequently called attention to the very cool way in which it has been carried on. The divided democracy are working like men who swim against the tide, and hope to keep their heads above water only. The Union move ment is after the manner of an under current. and will find its expression at the polls, rather ban in any noisy demonstrations before elecion. Up to a late period we have heard little of the political clubs, like the "Log Cabin" boys n 1840, the "Young Hickory" and "Henry Clay" associations of 1844, the "Buena Vistas" of 1848, the "Scott" and "Granite" clubs of 1852, or the "Keystones" and "Rocky Mountains" of 1856. Latterly, however, the new republican organization, the Wide Awakes have gained largely in numbers-a circumstance due rather to their unique equipment than to any partisan enthusiasm.

The Wide Awakes originated in Hartford Cenn., about a year ago. A number of young men resolved to keep "wide awake" un til the arrival of Mr. C. M. Clay, who was to speak in their city. They escorted the Kentucky "martyr" to his hotel by torchlight, and afterwards formed themselves into a political club, adopting as a uniform a leather cape, with caps to match. The Wide Awakes parade only at night; those in the ranks carry torches, while the officers have lanterns. The Wide Awakes differ from other political clubs in the respect that they are regularly drilled in the school of the soldier, and can at any moment exchange their torches for muskets. Thus they have two distinct organizations, and two sets of officers, civil and military. After the nomination of Lincoln some of the Wide Awake companies changed their name and now call themselves "Rail Splitters" or "Rail Maulers." They are all alike, however; all drilled in the same way, and all wear the same livery, looking like a cross between an insurance patrolman and a policeman. The effect of the drill of the Wide Awakes is perceptible in the regularity of their marching and the uniformity of their lines, which combine the light of their torches and give a most picturesque appearance to their parades, some thing like what we read of the "Feasts of the

Lanterns" among the Chinese. As to the number of the Wide Awakes, we cannot form, just now, even an approximate idea. An eastern paper before us states that they paraded six thousand men in Portland last Tuesday. At the Syracuse Convention some four thousand Wide Awakes turned out to serenade Mr. Thurlow Weed, and in every considerable town throughout the North and West the new fraternity flourishes to a greater or less extent. In the South, we apprehend, Wide Awakes are not numerous. In fact, the Feast of Lanterns that their leaders would probably assist at in that line of country would probably be such as these the Paris sansculottes treated the head monopolists to during the Reign of Terror.

It was understood, in the first place, that th Wide Awakes were organized only for the campaign, but it is now reported that they have been drilled with a view to support Lincoln in case there should be any interference from the South to prevent his inauguration, and that they intend to consolidate themselves en perma nance, like the Know Nothings. Such an organization, in the hands of bad men, might do a great deal of harm, and therefore it is fortunate that partisan clubs always carry within themselves the germs of dissolution. Their members are composed of two classes of persons-veteran partisans, who seek office, and young men, who join the club from curiosity. Directly after election the first named class fall to fighting among themselves, and, the novelty of the thing having worn off, the young men withdraw altogether. That the Wide Awakes will meet the fate of their illustrious predece there can be no reasonable doubt. In the meantime, se a guide to the future historian, we intend to keep the public fully posted as to the rise and progress of the new organization, and will throw some light upon the doings of the Wide Awakes in a few days.

METROPOLITAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEP TION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES .- As our readers have already been informed, the Prince of Wales will arrive in this city on Thursday, the 11th of next month, and will receive an appropriate reception at the hands of the Mayor of the city. There is a general feeling of relief on account of the fact that the Prince is to be kept out of the hands of the inevitable Boole and the stereotyped Reception Committee of the Common Council; for however excellent the intentions of these conscript fathers may be, they have not been fitted by education and tion for the delicate task of offering civic hospitalities to gentlemen of rank and position. It is good to know, therefore, that the most that the Aldermen can expect is an invitation from the Mayor to be present when

the Prince visits the Ciar Hall. It is purposed, if the affair can be so arranged, that the Prince shall be received on the Battery at noon, and escorted by the First division of State troops to his quarters, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he will remain during his stay in New York. If, however, the Duke of Newcastle objects to the parade as an escort, and the party enters town privately, a review will take place on the next day in front of the hotel, and the Prince will receive the compliment of a marching salute. The torchlight procession of the New York firemen will take place on the evening of the 13th. The grand ball is arranged to come off at the Academy of Music on the evening of Friday, the 12th. It is intended to make this affair the grandest thing of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. It will cost about thirty thousand dollars, time is propitious. In the State of New York the three conservative parties have just merged their differences in the common cause and united upon a single ticket. All that is now wanted for complete success against Lincoln wanted in the first of the paid for entirely by the Committee of Management, which includes four hundred citizens. No tickets will be sold, but each member of the committee has the privilege of issuing six invitations to his friends. Invitations will also be issued to the York, bank rate reduced to 34 per cent premium. and will be paid for entirely by the

President, Vice President and Cabinet Minis ters, the diplomatic corps, Speaker of the House, Governor of this State, Mayor of he city, and other official personages to the number of two hundred, which will bring the whole number of visiters to the ball up to three thousand, which is enough for show and not too many for comfort. Distinguished people from all parts of the country are anxious to be present at the ball. The excitement among the ladies is on the increase every day, and the members of the committee are sustaining already a very severe outside pressure for tickets. At least twenty thousand people who are sure to get tickets will be disappointed. So, "blessed are they who expect nothing"-on

this score, at any rate. The Mayor will have a general supervision over the arrangements for the Prince's reception, and we have no doubt that his short sojourn in the metropolis will be a most agreeable one. We are glad to learn, also, that there is a general feeling of indignation among our Irish fellow citizens at the disgraceful conduct of some of their countrymen in Canada, and that they will show their sense of right and justice and propriety by uniting with the citizens generally of the metropolis and giving the 'rince a real, hearty, warm Celtic greeting, " a hundred thousand welcomes," as it is expressed in their native tongue. That seems to be the universal feeling, from Archbishop Hughes down to the most obscure hod carrier in the city. The Prince has become wonderfully popular during his Canadian trip, and all New York will be glad to assist in welcoming him to the Empire City of the Western continent.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- L'eau coule a la iviere, says the old French proverb. In nothing is the axiom more true than in newspaper advertising. The tendency of advertising pa tronage is to concentrate upon that journal which has the most circulation and the most influence. Thus in London it is the Times, and in New York it is the HERALD, that receives the greater portion of it. There is another reason for this disposition on the part of advertisers to bestow all their favors on a single paper. It is a matter of convenience as well as of policy. They do not like, themselves, and they know the reading public do not like, to hunt through half a dozen journals for the advertisement that sthey want. But the most singular fact connected with advertising is, that even rival newspapers are compelled to make use of the same medium of publicity as the merchant or the storekeeper. Distasteful as it may be to them, they are obliged to go to the leading journal to make themselves knewn. Thus our readers may have seen from time to time in our columns the advertisements of the Daily Tribune, the Ledger, the Daily Commercial Advertiser, the Daily Express, the Daily World, the Dispatch, Harpers' Weekly, Frank Leslie, the New York Illustrated News, the Courier and Enquirer, and a host of other newspapers. We only regret that we cannot reciprocate the favors of our contemporaries. The public have left us no excuse for imitating their example.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE OBANGEMEN. We see that there was a slight attempt made at Toronto to revive the party feeling that greeted the Prince of Wales at Kingston and elsewhere. It amounted to nothing, however, for the simple reason that both Orangemen and Catholics are thoroughly ashamed of their conduct. Too much praise cannot be accorded the Prince of Wales and his suite for the firmness which they displayed throughout the trying circumstances in which they were placed. To it is undoubtedly owing the escape of the provinces from being made the scene of present bloodshed and of great future troubles.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE MEXICAN-SPANISH QUESTION.

therefore return to Mexico with a full knowledge of the

The liberal government have informed Spain that the subject of the captured Maria Conception is undergoing a udicial investigation; but this, meantime, it is considered, does not prevent Scaln, under the laws of nation from urging the restitution of the vessel and an apology for its seizure. Should Mexico not comply with this de-mand, Spain will, according to reliable information, resort

Although our government, in the absence of legislative sanction, has no power to interfere between the two par-tice, its views will doubtless be officially made known to

The despatch of a large United States naval force to the Gulf of Mexico is more especially for the protection of American persons and property—a measure justified by the peril to which they will be exposed in the event of

bostilities between Spain and Mexico.

It is considered nighly important that our diplomaticated naval officers shall act with produces, but firmness and much reliance is pisced in their discretion, while will be required that Spain shall respect our rights and interests in that quarter. It may here be stated there is nothing to justify a belief that either England or France s encouraging Spain in ber present movement.

Ouer or the Japaness Empass.

It appears from official data that the expenditure by the United States government for entertaining the Ja-panese Embassy while in this country, was \$14,890; paid to the Panama Railroad Company, \$3,650; cost conveyance from Norfolk to Washington, \$1.255; store for the return home, \$6,872 In all, \$25,165, or one half of the amount appropriated by Congress.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAM.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for the re-ception of proposals till noon of 223 of October, for a lean \$10,000,000, under the Treasury note redemption act of

The Turf.
Lecturing, Kr., Sept. 8, 1850.
On the Woodland Course to day a trotting match for \$1,000 came off between Edward Everett and Leu Rogers Edward Everett won the first heat in 245%; Leu Rogers won the account, and the race, in consequence of Everett's driver driving foul. Time—240%.

Plour in light supply, which still restricts operations the outside quotations are resilized for good brands; rate are as follows—Common to good State, \$2.50 a \$5.00 extra State, \$5.70 a \$5.60; good Western, \$5.70 a \$5.00; good Western, \$5.70 a \$7.00; facts State, \$6.70 a \$7.00; face, \$6.00 a \$7.00; face, \$6.00 a \$7.00; face; Goodsee, \$6.50; extra Catada, \$6.50 a \$7.50; face; Gendese, \$6.50; extra Catada, \$6.50 a \$7.50; face; Gendese, \$6.50; extra Catada, \$6.50 a \$7.50; West in fair multip, but prices are above buyers' towa and above the rates resilized for finir; sales 400 buttlets prices for finir; sales 400 buttlet

cales 175 bbis, at 24 kg.

Cowmoo, Sopt. S = 6 P. M.

Flour dull but unchanged, at \$4 50 for extra State, and \$7 for favorite double extra city brands. Wheat—The market is without material change; sakes 15 000 bushes winter red Western at \$1 27, 15,000 bushes No. 1 Chicago spring at \$4 20, 5,000 bushes do at something order this quotation. Com 5 m but scarce; no sakes. Oats, barley and rye nominal. Canal freights unchanged, 55c on flour, 12c, on wheat, 11 kgc on corn to New York. Lake imports—61,000 bushes wheat, 5,000 bushes corn, \$1,000 bushes barley, 200 bushes rye. Canal exports—84,500 bushes wheat, 10,100 bushes corn.

Chicado, Sept 8—6 P. M.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. SEWARD.

The Grand Ovation in Michigan-Lao ther Speech—His Desire to Visit Kamasa. Kamazoo, Sept. 8, 1860. Governor Seward, under the escort of the Jackson Wide

Awakes, arrived at Jackson from Laming late yesterday afternoon, where he was received with many de-

At twelve o'clock, midnight, under the escort of a large number of people and a general turning out of the Wide Awakes, he took the train for this place, arriving at two o'clock this morning, where, notwithstanding the hour lighted torches, were in waiting to receive the illustrious Senator and escort him to the residence of Hon. D. S. Walbridge.

The weather to day opened with a cold drizzling, rain nevertheless trains and other conveyances are continually arriving, bearing immense numbers of strangers to attend the great republican demonstration of Central Michigan. The weather has maintained its disagreeable character throughout the day, notwithstanding which the attendance here has not been less than tweaty thousand people. Delegations have arrived in wagons from the surrounding counties, some from a distance of forty miles, and many

that otherwise would have come have been prevented by the severe rains during the early part of the day. The display, as the numerous delegations paraded through the streets, was very fine. Noticeable among many bundred similar demonstrations was an immense platform car from Alleghan county, drawn by twelve yoke of oxen, having on beard a huge log which was split into rails as it pass through the principal streets. There was a delegati of Hollander Wide Awakes from Ottawa, and a company pioneers in blouses, and wearing chip hats, from Alleghan county. A handsome charlot also turned out, containing a number of young ladies, each one bearing a flag, with a was a lady on horseback, dressed in black, carrying s flag, inscribed.—"I'm Kansas, and they won't let me in." Several huge flat boats and innumerable wagons, carry-ing rall splitters, with banners bearing appropriate de-

At eleven o'clock the people began to gather around the grand stand in the Park, and at twelve o'clock speaking was commenced by General Nys, of New York, who was fellowed by Hon. Charles Francis Kellogg, M. C. from this Mr. Seward was then introduced. His speech occupied

but twenty five minutes, it being necessary for him to leave at two o'clock for Milwaukee. His appearance called forth the liveliest enthusiasm, and the pressure to get menced by saying that he had come here in obetience to the wish of the people of Michigan, but he thought both had made a great mistake. Their leader in the republican cause was not flagging. He found everywhere a spirit and enthusiasm unsurpassed, and a zeal that needed no stimulus. It was his heart's wish that he might see no atimulus. It tous his heart's with that he might see Kansas—that Saratoga of freedom—before he died; and in order to accomplish his circuitous route he must leave to-day. Everywhere in Michigan he had experienced the kind-liest greetings from old democratic friends and neighbors from New York. While his heart was pleased at their kind welcome, it mourned that they still, subserved to a bad cause—a cause that brought to them neither honor, safety nor ronown. He had seen the old federalusts die clinging to the idea that their party would again be reto the idea that their party would again be re-vived; and he had seen old line whigs who would rather vote for the ghosts of the dead than give up their time bosored memories for the living issues of the present. It was similar with his democratic friends. They were wasting their time and their money for the furtherance of principles that could not prevail. The man that could not be elected was Mr. Douglas. Every vote for him in the North counts for Mr. Breckinridge, and in the South it counts for Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Bell. The "irrepressible conflict" was between slavery and treedom. The republicans occupied the side of freedom, and the democracy that of slavery. The Northern wing of the democracy say they do not care anything about slavery, and the Southern wing may that slavery is right Popular sovereignty, as understood by the democracy was the most unreal and chimerical web that ever es tangled the feet of honest men in the ways of politica You certainly do not wish it unless it gives you more than you now have. Here in Michigan you are popular than you now have. Here in Michigan you are popular sovereigns. You can examine your sovereignty in your State government and the House and Senate, and through them over the Territories. Why, then, should you wish to go to Kansas or New Mexico, leaving your pleasant homes for the purpose of exercising a sovereignty there that you now can exercise here over a territory that your country owns and cise here over a territory that your country owns and controls! Why give up your sovereignty here without the power of gaining it in Kansas, as her representative has no vote in Congress? Why not exercise your sovereignty here? Slavery was not promitted in the Northwest Territory by the people of that Territory, but by Congress, which alone has the power over the Territories. In conclusion, he said he had confidence that the right would triumph and the government be made to res

ts ancient line of policy.

Mr. Seward left at half past two, with the ladies of his party, Charles F. Adams, Lieutenant Governor Patterson

General Nye remained to speak again in the evening. To night there is a grand torchlight procession.

Movements of Judge Donglas.

The Sunday Mercury announces on authority that Senstor Douglas will not visit this city at all, for ing his voice. He will proceed to New York.

City intelligence.

John McDonato, Historie Smoon.—John McDonald, the friend and second of John C. Heenan, in the latter's fight with Thomas Sayers for the field championship of England, will be the recipient of a complimen monial to-night at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway nan's trainer), Edward Price, Aaron Jones and other ex-perts in the fistic science, will appear. The bills giving notice of the affair state that "front seats will be re-served for ladies."

THE ROW AROUND NEW YORK ISLAND .- A man name Peter Bogart was advertised to row yesterday morning around Manhattan Island—a distance of about thirty-five around Manhattan Island—a distance of about thirty-five miles—starting from the foot of Fifty-second street, North river, the feat to be accomplished in five hours and a half for a purse of \$10. He made his appearance on the ground some time previous to the hour mentioned (10% A. E.), but a posse of police detailed from the Twenty second ward was on hand to prevent it, and Mr. R. S. Hamilton, the chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, thought it best to postpone the affair, both on account of the expected interference of the police, and on account of the high wind which prevailed, making the water very rough. The feat will accordingly be attempted on Friday marning text.

Shaw, a contractor, remaing at Staten Island, was taken into custody yesterday, on a requisition from the authorities of Marblohead, Mass., where he stands charged with the double offence of embezziement and seduction. It is alleged that in the month of May last the accused, while stopping at Marblehead, became sequainted with a family named Evans. From Mrs. Evans, it is said, he embezzied the sum of 8054, and then seducing the old lady's daughter, left the State. Indeprisoner, who is a married man, and the father of a large family, was conveyed East yesterday afternoon in the New Haren train. He left in custody of Marshal Stone and detective Poole. Shaw desires the charges preferred against him, and says he is sanguine of being able to effect his descharge as soon as the matter is investigated. Shaw, a contractor, residing at Staten Island, was taken

PRARDUL LEAP BY A PRISONER -At a late hour on Satur day night a man named John L. Roberts, residing at 175 Houston street, was brought into the Fifuenth precinct station house on charge of disorderly conduct by Deputy Sheriff Martin. While standing to front of the Sergoant's Sherid Martin. While standing in front of the Sorgoant's deak giving his name, age, residence, &c., he suddenly broke losse from the officer who had him in charge and jumped clear through the front window, carrying with him the such. In his descent to the sidewink, a distance of frome officen feet, he came is contact with the tron railing which surrounds the station house, fracturing his ribe, and injuring himself so severely that it is thought be wit hardly recover. The unfortunate man was at pended by the police surgeon of that district, and subsequently conveyed to his home at the above number.

of this Club will take place to day from Conrad's Garden Yorkville. There will be five different races, and prize offered for each sufficiently large to induce the most note our emen in the country to enter the contest. Three touch belonging to the clubs of the Hudson have, to be rowed by amatours, are to contend for the six oared prize

Stancing Arman .- Patrick Gaynor and William Henry became engaged in a quarrel in Baster street on Saturday night, when the former drew a clasp knife from hi pecket and stabbed his adversary in the side. The in jured man was conveyed to the New York Hospital, while the assailant was committed to the London.

BRAND ST & PALL - William Jones, a native of Icoland aged 40 years, died at the Bellevus Hospital vostorday from the effects of a fall received while walking in the public street on the 4th test. Occupy Schirmer was no sided to hold an inquest upon the body.

THE CONTEST IN MAINE.

The Election To-Day-Names of the Candidutes—The Englishment in the State.

The annual election in Maine will take place to day for State officers, representatives to Congress and members of the Legislature. The result of this contest will be locked for with an uncommon degree of interest by politicians of all parties, as it will foreshadow to a great extent the position that State will assume on the great Presidential question which is to be decided in Na-

of Congress are as follows:-

The State for some years past has cast repu orities, and last year the vote for Governor stood as for

Morrill, republican

of them has received the nomination for re-election.
Well informed politicians have expressed the opinion that
two or three at least of the democratic nominoes for
Congress will this year succeed in their electon. There
are many local issues brought into the canvass for Governor, some of which, of course, will affect
the result. We Weekhorn the resulting the result. Mr. Washburn, the republican stand ard bearer, is the present representative in Congress from the Fifth district, and is the eldest of the repre mentative brothers. He is very popular in Maine, where the Washburn family halls from originally. Colones Ephraim K. Smart is also represented as being very popular, not only with his party, but with all classes, and as man of talent is said to be far superior to his black re-publican competitor. The two candidates have been for a week past stumping portions of the State together, and if we believe the following extract of a letter from Augusta, the democratic candidate is giving Mr. Washburn asm

shaking up. The correspondent referred to writes as fol-lows, under date of the 6th inst.:tows, under date of the 6th inst:—

The great joint discussion came off yesterday afternoon between Colonel Smart and Mr. Washburn. Washburn commenced with a slavery argument, and devoted his whole hour to the everiasting nigger. Colonel S repited briefly to this argument—defouding Judge Douglas triumphantily against Washburn's charge that Douglas is not sincere in his belief of popular sovereignty. He showed, also, that Washburn was utterly opposed to popular sovereignty and was the last man to make such a charge. Colonel Smart soon proceeded to State matters, rebuking Washburn for his entire neglect of his State during his hour. He showed up Washburn's vole to screen the socondrel Matteson. All the excuse Washburn made for this vote was, that he did not want to "kick a dead dog." Every man who plumders is thus to be let off, because Washburn would call any just censure "kicking a dead dog!" Washburn gave no direct excuse for voltag to waste money on the Colins line of steamers.

Col. Smart produced the declaration of Amos Pickard, of Hampden, that the State administration was rotton and corrupt, and he put to Washburn the following quastions:—

1. Will you, if elected, pledge yourself to repudiate

ions:

1. Will you, if elected, pledge yourself to repudiate these rotten and corrupt[State officers]

2. Will you recommend a repeal of the act to exemption deput menoment as at on?

ich elergymen from taxation?

8. Will you veto any bill or resolve giving more money

\$250,000 cost?

6. Will you piedge yourself not to confer official favor upon J. G. Blaine, who has attempted to run us into this expense of \$250,000 and has taken such unjustifiable amounts from the State treasury?

7. Will you agree that you will confer no official favor upon those implicated in the Peck defaication?

Washburn utterly refused to answer any of these questions. He is on the stump and yet withholds from the people all information which they have a right to

Our Portland Correspondence.

The Elections in Maine—Closing Afforts of the Republicans and Democrats—Advance of the Democrats—Desperate Hunt after Votes—Feeling in the Manufacturing Districts—Breckinridge and Lane Men—An Auroral Dis play, de., de.

now up to blood heat. The campos is rapidly hurrying to its close, and republicans and democrats are putting forth their final energies with all the vigor and det nation they can command. Last night there were two
strong railies of each of these parties. The democrate
had their gathering at the new City Hall, and the republicans at the Mechanics' Buildings. Both of these meetings
were largely attended, but the democratic raily outnumbered the other in the proportion of three to one. At the
atter meeting Mr. Schnabel made a powerful and) telling nation they can command. Last night there were two speech in favor of the Union movament, which clicities thundering applause. The republicans were addressed by Mr. C. C. Woodman, who is laboring as hard as many can for the overthrow of the democratic non can for the overthrow of the democratic nominations.

Each party is full of strong hopes for the crowning victory. The republicans are buslly hunting up new votes, rallying stragglers, and onderworing to convert the wavering and doubtful. They still hold to the belief that they will carry the State heaved the possibility of doubt, though they do not heaved beyond the possibility of doubt, inough they do not boast so loudly of an overwhelming majority. From twenty thousand they came down to eighteen thousand, and now they have reduced that to ten or twelve thousand. This shows that the reaction in the manufacturing districts is telling against the disuntonists. The republican mass meetings are falling off in enthusians and numbers, while the democratic meetings are steadily progressing in while the democratic meetings are steadily progressing in force of numbers and popularity. Political lecturers are in great demand, and those who can be obtained are sent flying about the country as rapidly as steam and horse-flesh can carry them. There is every sign of a warmly contested battle.

figing about the country as rapidly as steam and horse-fiesh can carry them. There is every sign of a warmly contested battle.

The Breckindge and Lane men are singularly dull and apathetic. They have made several efforts to get up a mans meeting, but up to the present time have altogether failed to put their dies into practice. Arrangements were made to hold a grand convention at Bath this day, but I have learned that the proposition has been indefinitely postponed. Of Bell and Everett we scarsely ever hear a word. All the talk is of Douglas and Lincoln, who, it is conceived, are the only ones to be affected by the decision of the State in this election.

The republicans are greatly cheered by the vote of vermont. They are in contactors over the increase of their majority in the Green Mountain State, and are loudly catting on the men of Maine to emulate the bright example. All sorts of electionsering doiges are being resorted to, and the utment viginates will be necessary to guard against a rush of spurious ballots. Like fisticular, it takes two to play at this game, and the parties are pretty well matched on the present on asion.

The "solid men of Maine," who are no largely interested in the maritime and a anulacturing interests, are all on the side of the Union movement, and will vote for the defeat of the ropublicans scars. In ward Sevan of this city, the demodant yesterday put on thrity eight new voters to the republicans six, and the former are condent they will carry this ward with an increase of thirty ever their majority of 1857. It seems now to be deficitely settled that the republicans will be completely outted out of the First, Third and Sixth Congressional districts, but it is almost meanify certain that they will elect their Governor. Any way, the vote of rest Monday will have a most important bearing on the approaching Presidential election.

Staten Island Items.

SCICIPE.—The body of Mary Thompson was found dost-ing in the cistern of her mother's residence, at Tomp-kinsville, early Saturday morning. The deceased, it appears, was for a long time affected with the fever and ague, which brought on a depression of spirits, and finally insanity, during which she destroyed herself in the manner mentioned. Coroner Hesle wood held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

INCOMMENCE - Party Sunday morning fire was dis-New Brighton, and owned by Mrs. Griffin. The manner of discovering the free leaves no doubt as to their being the work of an incendiary. Several valuable horses and carriages were saved, but the hulldings were totally destroyed. Less about \$3,000, on which there is no insurance.

Alleged Brutal Conduct. TO THE SOITOR OF THE RESEALD

New Your, Sept. 9, 1860 I was much surprised and pained to see an artists be this morning's Hanaro charging policeman No. 45 with brutatly clobbing a man on Broadway last night. As that is my number I feel I must reply. I am not easily excited, and only use my baton in self defence. The man, a large, and only use my balon in self defence. The man, a large, power in fellow, had me by the threat, having assaulted me, and to release myself latrock him once with my bates and only once. I did not ill treat him otherwise, as I can prove by several individuals. I would refer you, among others, to the prisoner himself, and to some of the members of Southwark Engline Company No. 33, for evidence that did but perform my duty is the matter. Your's respectfully,

Second precinct police.

Markaget Finance is Marsy - The Deer Isle dehorms "good time coming."